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EXAMINER LE, MIRANDA				
ART UNIT 2159		PAPER NUMBER		
NOTIFICATION DATE 05/18/2009		DELIVERY MODE ELECTRONIC		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary**Application No.**

10/618,277

Applicant(s)

DHARMARAJAN ET AL.

Examiner

MIRANDA LE

Art Unit

2159

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 18 February 2009.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-26 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-26 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SE/US)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114.

Applicant's submission filed on 01/07/09 has been entered.

This communication is responsive to Amendment, filed 02/18/09.

Claims 1-26 are pending in this application. This action is made non-Final.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

Claims 21-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

Claim 21 recites "an apparatus", and invokes 112 6th paragraph by reciting "means for" language. However, each of the means for "identifying...", "compiling..." appear to be computer program modules. Furthermore, paragraph [0054] of the instant specification indicates Combination of any of the above..." suggesting the claim as a whole can be implemented using software means only, and does not result in a tangible practical application under 35 U.S.C. § 101, the

Art Unit: 2169

system is thus not tangible embodied in a manner so as to be executable. The claim lacks the necessary physical articles or objects to constitute a machine or a manufacture within the meaning of 35 U.S.C. § 101, instead being software per se.

As such, the claimed apparatus does not define any specific hardware and needs to be amended to include physical computer hardware (e.g. processor, memory) to execute the software components. See MPEP 2106.01.

Claims 22-23 incorporate the deficiencies of claim 21, and do not add tangibility to the claimed subject matter, they are likewise rejected.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the

Art Unit: 2169

applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 1-6, 18-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Anuff et al. (US Patent No. 6,327,628), in view of Huang et al. (US Patent No. 6,947,986).

As to claims 1, 18, Anuff teaches a method comprising:

receiving a request for a Web page (*i.e. At the start of a user's session, the global.asa file finds the correct User object, and the default.asp file creates the Layout object. ASP is used for the pages served to the user. JSP can be used to generate the module HTML within those pages, using the portal server's JSP execution environment. This technique constitutes JSP wrapping within an ASP environment, col. 13, lines 1-7*);

identifying an Active Server Page associated with the requested Web page, wherein the Active Server Page (*i.e. the invention are described in the context of web sites that employ Java Server Pages (JSP) or Active Server Pages (ASP). It will be appreciated, however, that the principles that underlie the invention can be implemented with other types of computer software technologies as well, col. 2, lines 55-67*) includes a compiled user interface template (*i.e. Page Layout, col. 7, line 57 to col. 9, line 22*) created using an Active Server Page Language (*i.e. Managers and Services perform similar functions, but in slightly different and complementary ways. A Manager encapsulates details for handling the creation and manipulation of a set of objects. A Service can encapsulate any identifiable Application Programming*

Art Unit: 2169

Interface (API) within the portal server. Managers can be implemented as Services within the portal server; however, Services are not restricted to being Manager implementations. Both Managers and Services allow for run-time replacement of their implementation with specific versions adapted to user-specific needs, col. 5, lines 29-39), which when compiled is executed through an application programming interface developed using a system language to generate the requested Web Page in the system language from the user interface template created using the Active Server Page Language (i.e. As a result, individual businesses and other entities can exercise complete ownership of their portals, from a hosting, branding and design perspective. The features and advantages of the present invention that offer these capabilities are described in detail hereinafter with reference to the accompanying figures, which illustrate exemplary embodiments thereof, col. 2, lines 21-27) such that the user interface template uses a separate application programming interface from the application programming interface that is configured to user the system language (i.e. To address the foregoing concerns associated with the ongoing maintenance of an effective portal, the present invention provides a portal server that streamlines the processes involved in offering a feature-rich portal. The portal server provides services through a library of object-oriented classes, such as classes in the Java programming language developed by Sun Microsystems, that give access to various databases, web servers, scripting environments and mail services, col. 1, lines 59-67);

Art Unit: 2169

executing the Active Server page through the application programming interface (*i.e.* access to various databases, web servers, scripting environments and mail services, col. 1, lines 59-67) to generate the requested Web Page (*i.e.* As a result, individual businesses and other entities can exercise complete ownership of their portals, from a hosting, branding and design perspective. The features and advantages of the present invention that offer these capabilities are described in detail hereinafter with reference to the accompanying figures, which illustrate exemplary embodiments thereof, col. 2, lines 21-27); and

providing the requested Web Page to a source of the request (*i.e.* As a result, individual businesses and other entities can exercise complete ownership of their portals, from a hosting, branding and design perspective. The features and advantages of the present invention that offer these capabilities are described in detail hereinafter with reference to the accompanying figures, which illustrate exemplary embodiments thereof, col. 2, lines 21-27).

Anuff implicitly teaches "byte code" limitation as in col. 7, lines 25-45 (*i.e.* Java class files, col. 7, lines 25-45).

Huang fairly teaches this in col. 4, lines 55-67 (*i.e.* Each control 22 is a computer program, procedure or module written as source code in a conventional programming language, such as the Java or Visual Basic programming languages, and is presented for execution by the CPU of the server 20 as object or byte code, as is known in the art. The various implementations of the source code and object and byte codes can be held on a computer-readable storage medium or embodied on a transmission medium in a carrier wave. The

Art Unit: 2169

server 20 operates in accordance with a sequence of process steps, as further described below beginning with reference to FIG. 7, col. 4, lines 55-67).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill of the art having the teaching of Anuff and Huang at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Anuff to include the limitations as taught by Huang. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to make this combination in order to generate the dynamic Web pages in view of Huang (col. 4, lines 17-34), as doing so would give the added benefit of having an executable control embedded within an active administration Web page. The executable control is triggered upon each request for the active Web page and causes dynamic Web content to be generated therefrom as taught by Huang (Summary).

As to claims 2, 19, Huang, as combined, teaches the user interface template has been compiled into a byte code format and the Active Server Page contains the byte code (*i.e. Each control 22 is a computer program, procedure or module written as source code in a conventional programming language, such as the Java or Visual Basic programming languages, and is presented for execution by the CPU of the server 20 as object or byte code, as is known in the art. The various implementations of the source code and object and byte codes can be held on a computer-readable storage medium or embodied on a transmission medium in a carrier wave. The server 20 operates in accordance with a sequence of process steps, as further described below beginning with reference to FIG. 7, col. 4, lines 55-67).*

As per claim 3, Anuff, as combined, teaches a method as recited in claim 1 wherein the user interface template contains HTML code (*i.e. At the servers 12, the available content and services are stored on suitable storage media, such as magnetic or optical disk drives, in a format that is capable of being read by the browser applications, such as HTML or XML, col. 3, lines 1-24*).

As per claim 4, Anuff, as combined, teaches a method as recited in claim 1 wherein the user interface template contains logic related to displaying information (*i.e. As a result, individual businesses and other entities can exercise complete ownership of their portals, from a hosting, branding and design perspective. The features and advantages of the present invention that offer these capabilities are described in detail hereinafter with reference to the accompanying figures, which illustrate exemplary embodiments thereof, col. 2, lines 21-27*).

As per claim 5, Anuff, as combined, teaches a method as recited in claim 1 wherein the Active Server Page includes a plurality of compiled user interface templates (*i.e. Managers and Services perform similar functions, but in slightly different and complementary ways. A Manager encapsulates details for handling the creation and manipulation of a set of objects. A Service can encapsulate any identifiable Application Programming Interface (API) within the portal server. Managers can be implemented as Services within the portal server; however, Services are not restricted to being Manager implementations. Both Managers*

Art Unit: 2169

and Services allow for run-time replacement of their implementation with specific versions adapted to user-specific needs, col. 5, lines 29-39).

As per claim 6, Anuff, as combined, teaches one or more computer-readable memories containing a computer program that is executable by a processor to perform the method recited in claim 1 (*i.e. A general depiction of a networked computer system in which the present invention can be implemented is illustrated in FIG. 1. In essence, the computer system enables individual users of communication devices 10, including personal computers 10a, workstations 10b, web access devices 10c, and the like, to view informational content provided by various servers 12a-12n. The communication devices 10 are connected to the servers 12 by means of a suitable communications network 14, such as a local area network, a wide area network, the Internet, or the like. To view the content provided by the servers, the devices 10 run a browser application 16, col. 3, lines 1-24).*

As per claim 20, Anuff, as combined, teaches an apparatus as recited in claim 19 wherein the execution engine executes the byte codes associated with the request (*i.e. At the start of a user's session, the global.asa file finds the correct User object, and the default.asp file creates the Layout object. ASP is used for the pages served to the user. JSP can be used to generate the module HTML within those pages, using the portal server's JSP execution environment.*

Art Unit: 2169

This technique constitutes JSP wrapping within an ASP environment, col. 13, lines 1-7).

Claims 7-17, 21-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Anuff et al. (US Patent No. 6,327,628), in view of Huang et al. (US Patent No. 6,947,986), as applied to claims above, and further in view of Lombardo et al. (US Patent No. 6,341,290).

As per claim 7, Anuff teaches a method comprising:

identifying a plurality of user interface templates (*i.e. Page Layout, col. 7, line 57 to col. 9, line 22*) created using Active Server page Languages (*i.e. the invention are described in the context of web sites that employ Java Server Pages (JSP) or Active Server Pages (ASP). It will be appreciated, however, that the principles that underlie the invention can be implemented with other types of computer software technologies as well, col. 2, lines 55-67*) that are each associated with a Web-based application (*i.e. access to various databases, web servers, scripting environments and mail services, col. 1, lines 59-67*);

compiling, for each of the Active Server Page Languages supported (*i.e. Active Server Pages (ASP), col. 2, lines 55-67*), each of the plurality of user interface templates into a single file containing a plurality of byte codes (*i.e. Managers and Services perform similar functions, but in slightly different and complementary ways. A Manager encapsulates details for handling the creation and manipulation of a set of objects. A Service can encapsulate any identifiable Application Programming Interface (API) within the portal server. Managers can*

Art Unit: 2169

be implemented as Services within the portal server; however, Services are not restricted to being Manager implementations. Both Managers and Services allow for run-time replacement of their implementation with specific versions adapted to user-specific needs, col. 5, lines 29-39), wherein the byte codes are capable of being executed by an execution engine that implements an Internet service application programming interface (ISAPI) of the Web-based application (i.e. access to various databases, web servers, scripting environments and mail services, col. 1, lines 59-67) that is separate from the application programming interface used to create the Web-based application (i.e. To address the foregoing concerns associated with the ongoing maintenance of an effective portal, the present invention provides a portal server that streamlines the processes involved in offering a feature-rich portal. The portal server provides services through a library of object-oriented classes, such as classes in the Java programming language developed by Sun Microsystems, that give access to various databases, web servers, scripting environments and mail services, col. 1, lines 59-67); and

executing the plurality of byte codes when the Web-based application is executed (i.e. individual businesses and other entities can exercise complete ownership of their portals, from a hosting, branding and design perspective. The features and advantages of the present invention that offer these capabilities are described in detail hereinafter with reference to the accompanying figures, which illustrate exemplary embodiments thereof, col. 2, lines 21-27).

Anuff implicitly teaches "byte code" limitation as in col. 7, lines 25-45 (*i.e. Java class files, col. 7, lines 25-45*).

Huang fairly teaches this in col. 4, lines 55-67 (*i.e. Each control 22 is a computer program, procedure or module written as source code in a conventional programming language, such as the Java or Visual Basic programming languages, and is presented for execution by the CPU of the server 20 as object or byte code, as is known in the art. The various implementations of the source code and object and byte codes can be held on a computer-readable storage medium or embodied on a transmission medium in a carrier wave. The server 20 operates in accordance with a sequence of process steps, as further described below beginning with reference to FIG. 7, col. 4, lines 55-67*).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill of the art having the teaching of Anuff and Huang at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Anuff to include the limitations as taught by Huang. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to make this combination in order to generate the dynamic Web pages in view of Huang (col. 4, lines 17-34), as doing so would give the added benefit of having an executable control embedded within an active administration Web page. The executable control is triggered upon each request for the active Web page and causes dynamic Web content to be generated therefrom as taught by Huang (Summary).

Anuff implicitly teaches the ISAPI limitation in col. 1, lines 59-67 (*i.e. access to various databases, web servers, scripting environments and mail services, col. 1, lines 59-67*).

Anuff, Huang do not state "ISAPI".

Lombardo teaches this limitation in col. 4, lines 21-50 (*i.e. Interface Server Application Programming Interface (ISAPI), Active X, and Cold Fusion. These utilities facilitate communications between system 10 and clients 50. Such utilities may capture documents from standard word processing, spreadsheet and presentation programs such as Microsoft's Word, Excel, and Powerpoint. These utilities are also operable to capture data and to perform such functions as are found in typical electronic mail (email) and contacts management packages such as Symantec's Act. This process is discussed in further detail in conjunction with FIG. 1B. Server 20 is generally operable to capture information, including information communicated from clients 50, configuration client 60, and other networks 21. Server 20 is also operable to integrate and to display the captured information to be used in a standardized format, col. 4, lines 21-50*).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill of the art having the teaching of Anuff, Huang, Lombardo at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Anuff, Huang to include the limitations as taught by Lombardo. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to make this combination in order to facilitate communicate between systems in view of Lombardo (col. 4, lines 21-50), as doing so would give the added benefit of automating the communication of business information across an entire organization that streamlines the communication of the information from a variety of sources to their respective recipients as taught by Lombardo (Summary).

As per claim 21, Anuff teaches an apparatus comprising:

Means for identifying a plurality of user interface templates (*i.e. Page Layout, col. 7, line 57 to col. 9, line 22*) each user interface template being created using Active Server page Languages that individually implements an Internet Service Application Programming Interface for the associated Active Server Page language (*i.e. the invention are described in the context of web sites that employ Java Server Pages (JSP) or Active Server Pages (ASP). It will be appreciated, however, that the principles that underlie the invention can be implemented with other types of computer software technologies as well, col. 2, lines 55-67*) and is associated with a Web-based application that uses a system language that is different from a particular said Internet Service Application Programming Interface for a particular said user (*i.e. access to various databases, web servers, scripting environments and mail services, col. 1, lines 59-67*);

means for compiling (*i.e. Active Server Pages (ASP), col. 2, lines 55-67*), each of the plurality of user interface templates into a single file, that supports multiple Active Server page languages that are each associated with a user interface template from the plurality of user interface templates, containing a plurality of byte codes(*i.e. Managers and Services perform similar functions, but in slightly different and complementary ways. A Manager encapsulates details for handling the creation and manipulation of a set of objects. A Service can encapsulate any identifiable Application Programming Interface (API) within the portal server. Managers can be implemented as Services within the portal server;*

Art Unit: 2169

however, Services are not restricted to being Manager implementations. Both Managers and Services allow for run-time replacement of their implementation with specific versions adapted to user-specific needs, col. 5, lines 29-39), wherein the byte codes are capable of being executed by an execution engine that implements an application programming interface of the system language to generate Web pages in the system language from the user interface templates created using one of the Active Server page Languages (i.e. access to various databases, web servers, scripting environments and mail services, col. 1, lines 59-67) that is separate from the application programming interface used to create the Web-based application (i.e. To address the foregoing concerns associated with the ongoing maintenance of an effective portal, the present invention provides a portal server that streamlines the processes involved in offering a feature-rich portal. The portal server provides services through a library of object-oriented classes, such as classes in the Java programming language developed by Sun Microsystems, that give access to various databases, web servers, scripting environments and mail services, col. 1, lines 59-67); and

means for executing the plurality of byte codes when the Web-based application is executed (i.e. As a result, individual businesses and other entities can exercise complete ownership of their portals, from a hosting, branding and design perspective. The features and advantages of the present invention that offer these capabilities are described in detail hereinafter with reference to the accompanying figures, which illustrate exemplary embodiments thereof, col. 2, lines 21-27).

Art Unit: 2169

Anuff implicitly teaches "byte code" limitation as in col. 7, lines 25-45 (*i.e. Java class files, col. 7, lines 25-45*).

Huang fairly teaches this in col. 4, lines 55-67 (*i.e. Each control 22 is a computer program, procedure or module written as source code in a conventional programming language, such as the Java or Visual Basic programming languages, and is presented for execution by the CPU of the server 20 as object or byte code, as is known in the art. The various implementations of the source code and object and byte codes can be held on a computer-readable storage medium or embodied on a transmission medium in a carrier wave. The server 20 operates in accordance with a sequence of process steps, as further described below beginning with reference to FIG. 7, col. 4, lines 55-67*).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill of the art having the teaching of Anuff and Huang at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Anuff to include the limitations as taught by Huang. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to make this combination in order to generate the dynamic Web pages in view of Huang (col. 4, lines 17-34), as doing so would give the added benefit of having an executable control embedded within an active administration Web page. The executable control is triggered upon each request for the active Web page and causes dynamic Web content to be generated therefrom as taught by Huang (Summary).

Anuff implicitly teaches the ISAPI limitation in col. 1, lines 59-67 (*i.e. access to various databases, web servers, scripting environments and mail services, col. 1, lines 59-67*).

Anuff, Huang do not state "ISAPI".

Lombardo teaches this limitation in col. 4, lines 21-50 (*i.e. Internet Server Application Programming Interface (ISAPI), Active X, and Cold Fusion. These utilities facilitate communications between system 10 and clients 50. Such utilities may capture documents from standard word processing, spreadsheet and presentation programs such as Microsoft's Word, Excel, and Powerpoint. These utilities are also operable to capture data and to perform such functions as are found in typical electronic mail (email) and contacts management packages such as Symantec's Act. This process is discussed in further detail in conjunction with FIG. 1B. Server 20 is generally operable to capture information, including information communicated from clients 50, configuration client 60, and other networks 21. Server 20 is also operable to integrate and to display the captured information to be used in a standardized format, col. 4, lines 21-50*).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill of the art having the teaching of Anuff, Huang, Lombardo at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Anuff, Huang to include the limitations as taught by Lombardo. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to make this combination in order to facilitate communicate between systems in view of Lombardo (col. 4, lines 21-50), as doing so would give the added benefit of automating the communication of business information across an entire organization that streamlines the communication of the information from a variety of sources to their respective recipients as taught by Lombardo (Summary).

As to claims 13, 24, Anuff teaches a method comprising:

creating a plurality of user interface templates (*i.e. Page Layout, col. 7, line 57 to col. 9, line 22*) associated with a Web-based application (*i.e. At the start of a user's session, the global.asa file finds the correct User object, and the default.asp file creates the Layout object. ASP is used for the pages served to the user. JSP can be used to generate the module HTML within those pages, using the portal server's JSP execution environment. This technique constitutes JSP wrappering within an ASP environment, col. 13, lines 1-7*), wherein the plurality of user interface templates are each created using an Active Server Page Language (*i.e. the invention are described in the context of web sites that employ Java Server Pages (JSP) or Active Server Pages (ASP). It will be appreciated, however, that the principles that underlie the invention can be implemented with other types of computer software technologies as well, col. 2, lines 55-67*) and the Web-based application uses an Internet service application programming interface (ISAPI) to implement business logic (*i.e. access to various databases, web servers, scripting environments and mail services, col. 1, lines 59-67*) separate from the plurality of user interface templates (*i.e. As a result, individual businesses and other entities can exercise complete ownership of their portals, from a hosting, branding and design perspective. The features and advantages of the present invention that offer these capabilities are described in detail hereinafter with reference to the accompanying figures, which illustrate exemplary embodiments thereof, col. 2, lines 21-27*);

compiling the plurality of user interface templates into a plurality of byte codes prior to execution (*i.e. Managers and Services perform similar functions, but in slightly different and complementary ways. A Manager encapsulates details for handling the creation and manipulation of a set of objects. A Service can encapsulate any identifiable Application Programming Interface (API) within the portal server. Managers can be implemented as Services within the portal server; however, Services are not restricted to being Manager implementations. Both Managers and Services allow for run-time replacement of their implementation with specific versions adapted to user-specific needs, col. 5, lines 29-39*); and

storing the plurality of byte codes (*i.e. A portal is supported by an extensible database schema at the data storage tier of the overall architecture so that new data storage requirements do not in turn require a database administrator to modify the structure of underlying tables. The Data Storage object is a dynamically extensible, hierarchical data store, consisting of folders and documents, that enables modules to be developed that can store their own custom persistent properties, without having an impact on the overall schema, col. 11, lines 17-25*) associated with the plurality of user interface templates in a single file (*i.e. Managers and Services perform similar functions, but in slightly different and complementary ways. A Manager encapsulates details for handling the creation and manipulation of a set of objects. A Service can encapsulate any identifiable Application Programming Interface (API) within the portal server. Managers can be implemented as Services within the portal server; however,*

Art Unit: 2169

Services are not restricted to being Manager implementations. Both Managers and Services allow for run-time replacement of their implementation with specific versions adapted to user-specific needs, col. 5, lines 29-39), that supports each Active Server Page Language associated with the plurality of user interface templates, wherein the byte codes are capable of being executed by an execution engine in a Web Server (i.e. As a result, individual businesses and other entities can exercise complete ownership of their portals, from a hosting, branding and design perspective. The features and advantages of the present invention that offer these capabilities are described in detail hereinafter with reference to the accompanying figures, which illustrate exemplary embodiments thereof, col. 2, lines 21-27), the execution engine comprises run time code of the ISAPI that executes the single file derived from the plurality of user interface templates created using Active Server Page Language to generate Web pages the execution engine being configured to use a system language of the ISAPI (i.e. access to various databases, web servers, scripting environments and mail services, col. 1, lines 59-67) that is separate from an application programming interface used for the Web-based application (i.e. To address the foregoing concerns associated with the ongoing maintenance of an effective portal, the present invention provides a portal server that streamlines the processes involved in offering a feature-rich portal. The portal server provides services through a library of object-oriented classes, such as classes in the Java programming language developed by Sun Microsystems, that give access to

Art Unit: 2169

various databases, web servers, scripting environments and mail services, col. 1, lines 59-67).

Anuff teaching implies the "byte code" limitation as in col. 7, lines 25-45 (*i.e. Java class files, col. 7, lines 25-45*).

Anuff does not state "byte code".

Huang teaches this in col. 4, lines 55-67 (*i.e. Each control 22 is a computer program, procedure or module written as source code in a conventional programming language, such as the Java or Visual Basic programming languages, and is presented for execution by the CPU of the server 20 as object or byte code, as is known in the art. The various implementations of the source code and object and byte codes can be held on a computer-readable storage medium or embodied on a transmission medium in a carrier wave. The server 20 operates in accordance with a sequence of process steps, as further described below beginning with reference to FIG. 7, col. 4, lines 55-67*).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill of the art having the teaching of Anuff and Huang at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Anuff to include the limitations as taught by Huang. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to make this combination in order to generate the dynamic Web pages in view of Huang (col. 4, lines 17-34), as doing so would give the added benefit of an executable control is embedded within an active administration Web page. The executable control is triggered upon each request for the active Web page and causes dynamic Web content to be generated therefrom as taught by Huang (Summary).

Anuff teaching implies the ISAPI limitation in col. 1, lines 59-67 (*i.e. access to various databases, web servers, scripting environments and mail services, col. 1, lines 59-67*).

Anuff, Huang do not state "ISAPI".

Lombardo teaches this limitation in col. 4, lines 21-50 (*i.e. Interface Server Application Programming Interface (ISAPI), Active X, and Cold Fusion. These utilities facilitate communications between system 10 and clients 50. Such utilities may capture documents from standard word processing, spreadsheet and presentation programs such as Microsoft's Word, Excel, and Powerpoint. These utilities are also operable to capture data and to perform such functions as are found in typical electronic mail (email) and contacts management packages such as Symantec's Act. This process is discussed in further detail in conjunction with FIG. 1B. Server 20 is generally operable to capture information, including information communicated from clients 50, configuration client 60, and other networks 21. Server 20 is also operable to integrate and to display the captured information to be used in a standardized format, col. 4, lines 21-50*).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill of the art having the teaching of Anuff, Huang, Lombardo at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Anuff, Huang to include the limitations as taught by Lombardo. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to make this combination in order to facilitate communicate between systems in view of Lombardo (col. 4, lines 21-50), as doing so would give the added benefit of a system and method for automating the communication of business information

Art Unit: 2169

across an entire organization that streamlines the communication of the information from a variety of sources to their respective recipients as taught by Lombardo (Summary).

As per claim 8, Huang, as combined, teaches a method as recited in claim 7 wherein the plurality of byte codes includes callback codes that call into the Web-based application code (*i.e. Each control 22 is a computer program, procedure or module written as source code in a conventional programming language, such as the Java or Visual Basic programming languages, and is presented for execution by the CPU of the server 20 as object or byte code, as is known in the art. The various implementations of the source code and object and byte codes can be held on a computer-readable storage medium or embodied on a transmission medium in a carrier wave. The server 20 operates in accordance with a sequence of process steps, as further described below beginning with reference to FIG. 7, col. 4, lines 55-67).*

As per claim 9, Huang, as combined, teaches a method as recited in claim 7 wherein the plurality of byte-codes are executed by an execution in a Web Server (*i.e. Each control 22 is a computer program, procedure or module written as source code in a conventional programming language, such as the Java or Visual Basic programming languages, and is presented for execution by the CPU of the server 20 as object or byte code, as is known in the art. The various implementations of the source code and object and byte codes can be*

Art Unit: 2169

held on a computer-readable storage medium or embodied on a transmission medium in a carrier wave. The server 20 operates in accordance with a sequence of process steps, as further described below beginning with reference to FIG. 7, col. 4, lines 55-67).

As to claims 10, 22, Huang, as combined, teaches a method as recited in claim 7 wherein the plurality of byte codes are contained in an Active Server Page (*i.e. Each control 22 is a computer program, procedure or module written as source code in a conventional programming language, such as the Java or Visual Basic programming languages, and is presented for execution by the CPU of the server 20 as object or byte code, as is known in the art. The various implementations of the source code and object and byte codes can be held on a computer-readable storage medium or embodied on a transmission medium in a carrier wave. The server 20 operates in accordance with a sequence of process steps, as further described below beginning with reference to FIG. 7, col. 4, lines 55-67).*

As to claims 11, 23, Anuff, as combined, teaches a method as recited in claim 7 wherein the byte codes include logic related to displaying information (*i.e. As a result, individual businesses and other entities can exercise complete ownership of their portals, from a hosting, branding and design perspective. The features and advantages of the present invention that offer these capabilities are*

Art Unit: 2169

described in detail hereinafter with reference to the accompanying figures, which illustrate exemplary embodiments thereof, col. 2, lines 21-27).

As per claim 12, Anuff, as combined, teaches one or more computer-readable memories containing a computer program that is executable by a processor to perform the method recited in claim 7 (*i.e. A general depiction of a networked computer system in which the present invention can be implemented is illustrated in FIG. 1. In essence, the computer system enables individual users of communication devices 10, including personal computers 10a, workstations 10b, web access devices 10c, and the like, to view informational content provided by various servers 12a-12n. The communication devices 10 are connected to the servers 12 by means of a suitable communications network 14, such as a local area network, a wide area network, the Internet, or the like. To view the content provided by the servers, the devices 10 run a browser application 16, col. 3, lines 1-24).*

As per claim 14, Huang, as combined, teaches a method as recited in claim 13 further comprising executing the plurality of byte codes when the Web-based application is executed (*i.e. Each control 22 is a computer program, procedure or module written as source code in a conventional programming language, such as the Java or Visual Basic programming languages, and is presented for execution by the CPU of the server 20 as object or byte code, as is known in the art. The various implementations of the source code and object and*

Art Unit: 2169

byte codes can be held on a computer-readable storage medium or embodied on a transmission medium in a carrier wave. The server 20 operates in accordance with a sequence of process steps, as further described below beginning with reference to FIG. 7, col. 4, lines 55-67).

As to claims 15, 26, Huang, as combined, teaches a method as recited in claim 13 wherein the plurality of byte codes include callback codes that call into the Web-base application code (*i.e. Each control 22 is a computer program, procedure or module written as source code in a conventional programming language, such as the Java or Visual Basic programming languages, and is presented for execution by the CPU of the server 20 as object or byte code, as is known in the art. The various implementations of the source code and object and byte codes can be held on a computer-readable storage medium or embodied on a transmission medium in a carrier wave. The server 20 operates in accordance with a sequence of process steps, as further described below beginning with reference to FIG. 7, col. 4, lines 55-67).*

As to claims 16, 25, Huang, as combined, teaches a method as recited in claim 13 further comprising executing a portion of the plurality of byte codes when the Web-based application is executed (*i.e. Each control 22 is a computer program, procedure or module written as source code in a conventional programming language, such as the Java or Visual Basic programming languages, and is presented for execution by the CPU of the server 20 as object*

Art Unit: 2169

or byte code, as is known in the art. The various implementations of the source code and object and byte codes can be held on a computer-readable storage medium or embodied on a transmission medium in a carrier wave. The server 20 operates in accordance with a sequence of process steps, as further described below beginning with reference to FIG. 7, col. 4, lines 55-67).

As per claim 17, Anuff, as combined, teaches one or more computer-readable memories containing a computer program that is executable by a processor to perform the method recited in claim 13 (*i.e. A general depiction of a networked computer system in which the present invention can be implemented is illustrated in FIG. 1. In essence, the computer system enables individual users of communication devices 10, including personal computers 10a, workstations 10b, web access devices 10c, and the like, to view informational content provided by various servers 12a-12n. The communication devices 10 are connected to the servers 12 by means of a suitable communications network 14, such as a local area network, a wide area network, the Internet, or the like. To view the content provided by the servers, the devices 10 run a browser application 16, col. 3, lines 1-24).*

Response to Arguments

With respect to claims 1-26, Applicants have amended the independent claims 1, 7, 13, 18, 21, 24 to recite a new limitations to overcome the cited

Art Unit: 2169

references; however, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of newly found prior art.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Miranda Le whose telephone number is (571) 272-4112. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 10:00 AM to 6:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, James K. Trujillo, can be reached at (571) 272-3677. The fax number to this Art Unit is (571)-273-8300.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (571) 272-2100.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <<http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

/Miranda Le/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2159